

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.]

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From the Quebec Mercury.

CANADA.

The interest which has been created, in the Imperial Parliament during the two last sessions, by the discussion of the affairs of this colony has at length spread abroad, or at least, has engaged the attention of the press, not only in the Metropolis but in the large commercial cities and sea ports in all parts of the United Kingdom.— Those who are of the movement party and wish to promote revolutionary measures in the Colonies as well as in the Mother Country, have been active in discussing the state of Canada, and many of these writers display great industry and research in bringing to their aid the authorities which make most strongly in favor, of their view of the differences which have, unhappily, been allowed so long to distract the peace and interrupt the prosperity of this colony, and of the means they would adopt for allaying them.

In the Courier of the 14th May a writer of this class, under the signature of PUBLIUS, who has before treated of the Canadian Question, in communications addressed to the same paper and who regards the proposed Commission as "idle, futile and objectionable," erroneously supposes that the late elections in Canada, have expressed an urgent call for Reform in this colony, in as much as the result of the elections in the Mother country are generally taken as an equivocal declaration of the wishes of the people—an error which is not only excusable but natural enough, if PUBLIUS is indeed, as he represents himself to be,

"An individual who has, with the Canadians, no connection of any kind, and with a single Canadian not even a personal acquaintance." Such a person will hardly believe the fact that in Lower Canada Public Opinion does not exist...and that the result of the elections afford no proof, as he supposes them to do, of the state of the public mind. They show only to those who reside in and have opportunities of knowing the actual state of Canada, the activity of the Revolutionary party, of which Mr. Papineau is the ostensible leader, the success with which they have worked upon their indolent and confiding countrymen to produce a result which has had the effect of blinding the Metropolitan Government, and misleading many at home who would hold very different opinions if they knew how matters actually stood in Canada. The little interest or intelligence displayed by the Canadians in general matters which relate to government, aided by their gregarious habits and the servile subjection, the necessary consequence of the system pursued in respect to children, generally, throughout the French settlements, renders them frequently the tools of some crafty half educated medical practitioner...lawyer...notary—or shopkeeper, who finds in them fit instruments to forward his own ambition of figuring in the Assembly; himself, unconsciously perhaps, a humble tool or dependent of the party who use Papineau as their leader.

Caute PUBLIUS and others, who take their impressions respecting Canada from the false views, drawn by Roebeck and his confederates, pass but one twelvemonth in the country parishes of this province, they would find, to their surprise, that the people, even the more respectable farmers, are utterly unacquainted with the grievances they are supposed to labour under and to desire so earnestly to have immediately redressed. It is difficult for those who have not been in Canada, and who have not lived amongst the agricultural population of the colony, to believe in the existence of such a state of society at the present day. Yet that such a state does exist, and even in the villages almost under the walls of Quebec is a fact which cannot with truth be contradicted.

But PUBLIUS is a writer who treats his subject like one who delights in authorities. He quotes Vattel, Kluber and other authorities with great glibness; sometimes not quite to the point as regards Canada; and of the articles of capitulation at the conquest of the colony and the Acts of the British Parliament relating to it passed since the conquest, he does not appear at all times to have taken the true reading. This writer says:—

"In 1753, the French Canadians formed

solely the Nation: there were but few English Settlers, and therefore, on their side they expected, according to what Kluber calls emphatically "les principes aujourn hui suis," being naturally accustomed and attached preferably to their own institutions, strangers to any other, and becoming subjects of Geo. III. by treaty only and cession, that cession, even qualified and conditional, that their institutions should be held sacred and continue as before the law of the land. On the other hand, the Crown, had invited, British Settlers, and these, although a very small minority were as averse to French law as the Canadians were prejudiced against that which was English. On the side of the Canadians was the law and usage of all civilized nations in modern times."

A little further on he speaks of the Act of 1774 and pronounces it to have been "a compromise."

How far PUBLIUS is borne out in these assertions will be seen by reference to the articles of capitulation themselves, and particularly to the 41 and 42 articles which are as follow:—

41st Article of the capitulation signed at Montreal, 8th September, 1760, by Major General Amherst and the Marquis de Vaudreuil:—

"The French Canadians and Acadians of what state and condition soever who shall remain in the colony shall not be forced to take up arms against His Most Christian Majesty or his Allies, directly or indirectly, on any occasion whatever, the British Government shall only require of them an exact neutrality."—Answer— "They become subjects of the King."

42nd Article—"The French and Canadians shall continue to be governed according to the custom of Paris, and the laws and usages established for this country and they shall not be subject to any other imposts than those which were established under the French dominion."— "Answered by the preceding articles, and particularly by the last."

This is all that relates to the French Law in the capitulation.

By the 4th article of the treaty of peace concluded on the 10th February, 1763, and which contains the cession of Canada to Great Britain, after a formal renunciation, on the part of His Most Christian Majesty, of all pretensions to Nova Scotia or Acadia, in all its parts, and a guarantee to His Britannic Majesty of Canada and its dependencies, &c., &c.—the following are the sole stipulations to be found on the part of Great Britain, and they have regard to the preservation of the Roman Catholic Religion, and the granting permission to those of the Subjects of the French King, in Canada, who did not wish to remain, to dispose of their property and depart the land without hindrance or molestation.

"His Britannic Majesty, on his side, agrees to grant the liberty of the Catholic Religion to the inhabitants of Canada; He will consequently give the most effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their Religion, according to the rites of the Romish church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit.

His Britannic Majesty further agrees in the concluding paragraph of the same article, that:—

"The French Inhabitants or others, who had been subjects of the Most Christian King in Canada, may retire with all safety and freedom whenever they shall think proper, and may sell their estates provided they be to subjects of His Britannic Majesty and bring away their effects as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except that of debts, or of criminal prosecutions; the term limited for this emigration, shall be fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty."

Some of the French did avail themselves of this permission, and the first Seignories possessed by British Settlers were obtained by purchase from these Emigrants.

In the Royal Proclamation of the 7th October, 1763, the Boundaries of the Province of Quebec are determined and, amongst other things it is therein declared, "That so soon as the state and circumstances of the said colonies will admit thereof, the Governors of the colonies of Nova Scotia, Acadia and Canada, respectively"—"Shall with the advice and consent of the members of our Council summon and call general Assemblies within the said Governments respectively, in such manner and form as is used and directed in those colonies in America which are under our immediate government: and we have also given power to the said Government with the consent of our said Councils, and the Representatives of the people so to be summoned as aforesaid, to make, constitute and ordain, Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, for the public peace, welfare and good government of our said colonies, and of the people and inhabitants thereof, as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England, and under such regulations and restrictions as are used in other colonies, and in the meantime, and until such Assemblies can

be called as aforesaid all persons inhabiting in, or resorting to our said colonies may

confide in our royal protection, for the enjoyment of the benefit of the Laws of our Realm of England; for which purpose we have given our power under our Great Seal to the Governors of our said colonies respectively to meet and constitute, with the advice of our said Councils respectively, Courts of Judicature and public justice within our said colonies for the hearing and determining all causes, as well criminal as civil, according to the law and equity and as near as may be agreeably to the laws of England, with liberty to all persons, who may think themselves aggrieved by the sentence of such civil courts in all civil cases, to appeal under the usual limitations and restrictions, to us in our Privy Council."

The laws of England were enforced from this period until 1774, and strict registry of all mortgages, &c. &c. required, when by the Act 14th Geo. III. cap. 83, an essential change was made, whereby, in all matters of controversy relative to property and civil rights, it was provided that a resort should be had to the Laws of Canada, but a proviso was made in respect to land granted, and to be granted in free and common socage.

The 8th Section of this Act enacts,— "That all His Majesty's Canadian subjects within the Province of Quebec, the religious orders and communities only excepted, may hold and enjoy their property and possessions, together with all customs and usages relative thereto, and all other civil rights in as large, ample and beneficial manner, as if the said Proclamation Commissions, Ordinances, and other acts and instruments had not been made, and as far as may consist with their allegiance to His Majesty, and subjection to the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain; and that in all matters of controversy relative to property and civil rights, resort shall be had to the Laws of Canada, as the rule of decision of the same, and all causes that shall hereafter be instituted in any of the courts of justice, to be appointed within and for the said province by His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, shall with respect to such property and rights, be determined agreeably to the said laws and customs of Canada, and shall not be varied or altered by any Ordinances that shall from time to time be passed in the said province by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the same, to be appointed in manner hereinafter mentioned."

Here follows a proviso:—"That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any lands that have been granted by His Majesty, or shall hereafter be granted by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to be held in Free and Common Socage."

The 18th and concluding Section of the Act is as follows:—

"Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That nothing in this Act contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeat or make void within the said Province of Quebec, any Act or Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain heretofore made, for prohibiting, restraining or regulating, the trade or commerce of His Majesty's colonies and Plantations in America; but that all and every the said Acts, and also all Acts of Parliament heretofore made concerning or respecting the said colonies and Plantations, shall be and are hereby declared to be in force within the said Province of Quebec and every part thereof."

Nothing like a compromise can be detected in the language of the foregoing clauses—they are clear and explicit, and their meaning cannot be mistaken.

By the 33d Section of the act 31st Geo. III. cap. 31, (1790,) under which the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and lower Canada, and of which act, by the way, PUBLIUS utterly disapproves—it is enacted that all Laws, Statutes and Ordinances which shall be in force at the time of the said act going into operation, shall remain and continue in force in each of the said Provinces respectively, as if the present act had not been made, as if the Province of Quebec had not been divided; "except in so far as the same are expressly repealed or varied by this act, or in so far as the same shall or may hereafter be repealed or varied by His Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of the said Provinces respectively, or in so far as the same may be repealed or varied by such temporary Laws or Ordinances as may be made in the manner hereinafter specified."

The 43d Section of the said act enacts, "That all Lands which shall be hereafter granted within the Province of Upper Canada, shall be granted in Free and Common Socage, in like manner as lands are now held in free and common socage in that part of Great Britain called England; and that in every case where Lands shall be hereafter granted within the said Province of Lower Canada, and where the grantee thereof shall desire the same to be granted in free and common socage, the same shall be granted, but subject nevertheless to such alterations with respect to the nature

and consequence of such tenure of free and common socage, as may be established by any law or laws, which may be made by his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province."

The Act of 1774 was accordingly maintained in respect to Lands held in Free and Common Socage, and the laws of England were always in force in respect to those lands;—this was determined by the opinions of the Judges sometime about the year 1804, and, afterwards, by the Crown Lawyers of England.

The Canada Tenure act, consequently, did not introduce any new system of law whereby property was rendered insecure,—it was rather declaratory of what the law was and always had been from the time of the conquest of the colony. It also permitted persons in Lower Canada to do that which the inhabitants of Upper Canada were permitted by the 4th Section of the constitutional act—namely "to render their property into the hands of the King, and obtain a new grant in free and common socage."

The extracts above given should be known to, and not lost sight of, by those who are disposed to consider the French portion of the inhabitants of Lower Canada as oppressed and ill treated, and to accuse England of a breach of faith and disregard of treaties in her conduct towards those in this province who became British subjects by treaty and unqualified cession, for the expressions employed both in the Articles of capitulation, are any thing but qualified. An attentive perusal of the several acts and documents referred to in this article, will establish the following facts:... I.—That the French Law was not guaranteed by the Capitulation nor by the Treaty of Peace in 1763—but on the contrary, Canada was ceded in full sovereignty to the King of England, without any condition except in respect to the free exercise of the Roman Catholic Religion, and the permission to such of the French inhabitants, as chose to avail themselves of His Britannic Majesty's license, to dispose of their property and depart.

II.—The King, by his Royal Proclamation, of the 7th October, 1763, declared that a general Assembly should be summoned, to make Laws "as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of England," and in the mean time, all persons resorting to the colony should be protected in the enjoyment of the Laws of England.

III.—The Act of 1774, specially reserved all lands held in free and common socage from the operation of the French Laws, and introduced all the Laws of the Plantations relating to trade and commerce.

IV.—That all this was confirmed by the constitutional Act.

V.—It must be remembered also that the portion of the Inhabitants holding property in Free and Common Socage and those engaged in commerce, are entitled to a fair and full execution of the terms of the capitulation of the Royal Proclamation, and of the several Acts of Parliament above referred to, and it will then, of necessity, be conceded, that the neglect of such fair and full execution of the Laws, the adherence to the promises held out in the Royal Proclamation, is one principal cause of the present difficulties.

His Majesty's colonial Secretary, when he has leisure to enquire into these matters, cannot fail to feel satisfied that there is another class of his Majesty's subject, in Canada, who have a heavy grievance of which to complain, and who are not less entitled to the consideration of the Mother country, than those subjects of foreign origin who appear so strongly to have enlisted the sympathies, or the mercenary efforts, of a section of a party in the Imperial Parliament, and a small portion of the English press, which is by some means or other rendered subservient to their views. And it is to be hoped and desired, by all who wish the connexion between Great Britain and her North American colonies to be strengthened and confirmed, that Lord Glenelg, or whoever else may for the time being, hold the portfolio of the colonial Office, notwithstanding a prompt decision is desired, will not hury their measures, or take that convenient mode of settling the question, which listens to one party only, but will give the rights and the wants of the British portion of the inhabitants a fair share of attention, before either a High Commissioner, or Governor in chief, is despatched to arrange the Canadian differences or assume the Government of the colony.

E. G.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.—Sir,—The few remarks which you have made in your paper of this morning on the subject of the Vindicator's reiterated misrepresentations, that the Roman Catholic population of this province are taxed to pay its Protestant clergy, have reminded me of an intention I had entertained of supplying you with some facts which must, I should think, satisfy the Vindicator itself, that its assertion cannot be maintained even by the most far fetched inference.

The salaries of twenty-one of the Protestant Episcopal clergy of Lower Canada are paid wholly (and five are paid in

part) by the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, from funds raised entirely in England by subscriptions, donations, legacies, and a small annual but gradually diminishing grant from the Imperial Parliament. The salaries of seven are paid entirely by the contributions of the people, or by the incumbents of the parishes in which they are employed. Thus twenty-eight out of twenty-nine are wholly, and five more are to the extent of one half their salaries exempted from the possibility of being included, by the most remote inference, in the Vindicator's charge of receiving support by a tax upon the Roman Catholic population of Lower Canada.

The other half of the salaries of the five above mentioned, and the whole of the remaining six, including the bishop, are (with the exception, I believe, of the minister of Trinity Chapel at Quebec) paid by an annual vote of the Imperial Parliament. These salaries were formerly paid out of the army extraordinaries; but within the last few years they have been paid at the commissariat in this province, being included, by a separate item, in the supplies annually voted by parliament.

Thus are the whole of the Protestant Episcopal clergy of Lower Canada (with one doubtful exception) cleared from the charge of receiving any support from any, the most indirect, tax upon the Roman Catholics of this province. I have spoken of one doubtful exception, but not in favour of the Vindicator's assertion, because I believe that one is not paid from any source which can be tortured into a tax even in the most indirect manner, upon the Roman Catholics of this province.

I believe the small allowance of fifty pounds to the Presbyterian minister at Quebec, and of a like sum at Montreal, is included in the parliamentary grant already mentioned. With regard to the additional grant of £500 to Presbyterian ministers in this province, stated by the Vindicator, I am not aware of its existence.

The salary of £1000 to the Roman Catholic bishop of Quebec is, I believe, paid from some provincial fund; and if so, according to the Vindicator's doctrine of taxation, the Protestants of this province are taxed to pay the Roman Catholic bishop.

One word on the Vindicator's doctrine that the legal payment of tithes to the Roman Catholic clergy of this province is nothing more than the voluntary contributions or offerings of a grateful flock. The Vindicator has not perceived that this doctrine must carry him into the same difficulty as the argument which proves too much. It is one favourite theory of the reformers of the present day, (among whom the Vindicator is proud to be classed) that the mode of making provision for the clergy is by the voluntary contributions or offerings of their grateful flock.

According to the Vindicator, legal tithes are the voluntary contributions, &c.; consequently, according to the same authority, legal tithes are the best means of making provision for the clergy.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
VINCENT.

Montreal, 15th July.

MOTIVES TO CONTENTMENT.—There is no want for which a man may not find a remedy in himself. Do I want riches? he that desires but little, cannot want much. Do I want friends? if I love God enough, and myself enough, it matters not. Do I want health? if I want it but little, and recover, I shall esteem it the more because I wanted it. If I be long sick, and unwell, I shall be the fitter and more willing to die; and my pain is so much less sharp, by how much more it lingers. Do I want maintenance? a little, and coarse, will content nature. Let my mind be no more ambitious than my back and belly, and I can hardly complain of too little. Do I want sleep? I am going where there is no use of sleep, where all rest and sleep not. Do I want children? many that have them wish they wanted; it is better to be childless, than crossed with miscarriage. Do I want learning? he hath none that saith he has enough. The next way to get more, is to find thou wantest. There is a remedy for all wants in ourselves, saving only for want of grace: and that a man cannot see and complain the want of, but from above.—B. HALL.

HOW TO SHAKE OFF TROUBLE.—Set about doing good to somebody—put on your hat, and go and visit the sick, or the poor—enquire into their wants, and minister to them—seek out the desolate and the oppressed, and tell them of the consolation of religion. I have often tried this method, and have always found it the best medicine for a heavy heart.—HOWARD.

ENVY.—Envy is at best a base passion, even when the enjoyments of another interfere with our own. But when we envy others for the possession of that which we never could enjoy, provided they were deprived; when we feel envious simply because others appear happy, the inference is that we do not wish the general happiness of mankind.

THE STANDARD.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

No. XIV.

Little did I think when I wrote my last communications that the ambitious leaders of our House of Assembly would assume the language and attitude of conquerors so very soon. What I foresaw as the plain and natural result of their principles and proceedings, namely, that they would confiscate our lands, on the same grounds, and for the same reasons that they have declared their intention to confiscate the lands of the company, in the hands of whomsoever they may find them, is now said to have been openly avowed by Mr. L. J. Papineau himself at the late meeting of self-styled reformers held in Dunham. This truly is a reform with a vengeance. The following is that part of his speech, which related to the reform, intended for the Townships, as noted down by a sensible, shrewd, intelligent farmer of long and respectable standing in the country, and who, if his name was disclosed, would stand as high, on the score of veracity and honesty as any other man.

"He went on," says this intelligent ear witness, "to state the enormous injustice, and unconstitutional proceeding of the Home Government, in granting, chartering and establishing a Land Company of London speculators and Land Jobbers; and selling them a large tract of our valuable land which is our property, belonging to us by right, for the paltry sum of one shilling and six pence per acre. This," he said, "is a most arbitrary act, imposed upon us, but not more unjust and ruinous to this country than the constitutional Act of 1791, which granted lands in Free and Common Socage, and is very detrimental to the settlement of this country. We must have this "Act" repealed, together with the Land Company's charter, and have one uniform system of law throughout the whole province. Our opponents object to this, alleging that it will take their lands from them; but I tell you there is no such thing as taking away your lands. It is not in the power of Great Britain to disannul the charter that was given to the Townships; neither is there any law existing, or any that may hereafter be made, that can affect your titles. The feudal system being established, will be only a nominal thing in the Townships. Laying them out into Seigniories will lay you under no disadvantage, but on the contrary will be very greatly to your advantage. The Seigniorial system, or laying out lands into seigniories, will be a great inducement to the settling of the waste lands in this province, because the settlers will have no money to pay in advance for their lands, but have it in their power to keep their capital, if they have any, for the improvement of their farms, buildings, &c.

"He then went on to comment on religious tenets. Many have said, they are afraid that the Roman Catholic Religion will gain the ascendancy in the Townships, but give me leave gentlemen to tell you, that you need be under no apprehension on this ground, for this is not a religious controversy, but a mere matter of right, that belongs to us as children of the soil. With regard to religion which is altogether a matter pending between the individual's own soul and his God, you have nothing whatever to fear, (very great cheering with feet and hands.)

"He then called the attention of the meeting to the subject of emigration from the U. States. These people, not unfrequently, come into this province from motives of mere speculation, and without property; and after a short residence, they are appointed to offices, to the exclusion of our worthy and loyal subjects. Is such a state of things right, just or honourable? I answer, No. (tremendous cheering with hands and feet for some time.)

The doctrines advanced here, my Township fellow subjects, do not surprise me, I foresaw them as a natural result from the sentiments and proceedings of the party. But that the great man himself should so soon, openly promulge them—that he should proclaim them in the ears of the very persons who are themselves to be the victims of the intended robbery and spoliation—and that these persons should tremendously cheer him, with feet and hands, are indeed surprising, if true that they did so, and can only be accounted for, on the supposition that a dreadful fit of delirium or blind infatuation may have taken possession of their faculties. When the great man saw his doctrines of spoliation and confiscation swallowed, with their tremendous cheering, by the intended victims themselves—when he saw them so unparalleled as to believe that, after the "Act" which granted titles in Free and Common Socage shall have been repealed, their titles, granted by virtue and authority of that "Act," should not be affected, notwithstanding the law which created them being repealed,—when he thus saw them swallowing the two sides of a proposition containing contradiction in terms, and giving tremendous cheers at the prospect of becoming serfs and vassals to a French Seignior, on lands which they now themselves own as possession in fee simple, without a master, and without a baron of feudal barbarism...when he saw them ready to turn their hands against kith and kin, nay, against themselves, to become their own accusers and traducers, at his behest—when he saw Dr. Leonard Brown; Jacob Dewit, Esq. M. P. P. and Ephraim Knight Esq. M. P. P. as emigrants from the United States, from motives of speculation, and who all have grown great in their speculations, thrust into offices, to the exclusion of as many loyal subjects, joining in this sweeping condemnation of themselves...I say, when the great man saw and heard all this, he must, irresistibly have been led to the unavoidable conclusion, that he

was surrounded by "a mass of unintellectual matter," indeed, far more worthy of his elegant language than Mr. Donellan who was his competitor at the election which he stole.

O, how much the great man himself, if he has the sentiments, and feelings and honour of a man, must have loathed in his soul, the idiocy and absurdity which he saw and heard, though to his own advantage: but after all, I earnestly hope, for the honour of human nature, and for the honour of the Townships, my beloved country, in particular, that the demonstration of cheering was all a hoax, for the purpose of drawing from the wily Frenchman a full development of his plans; and if so, they have succeeded to their heart's desire.

One thing is absolutely certain that the development made has cured many of their inclination to radicalism. For, it cannot be forgotten that reformers, out of office, will reform every grievance till they get their hands in, and then they pause. S. D.

RESOLUTIONS

Passed at Dunham Flat, on the 16th instant.

1st.—Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the people of this Province are justly entitled to all the privileges and benefits of the British constitution, and ought to enjoy the same in as full and ample a manner as possible. This meeting being confident that the general principles of the British Constitution are wise and good, and if judiciously administered are well calculated to promote the happiness of a people living under it.

Mr. PAPINEAU being called for, arose and addressed the meeting at considerable length. The Hon. Gentleman sat down amidst loud cheering.

2. That it is an inherent principle of the British Constitution and government, to alter and amend existing institutions from time to time, as it may become necessary for the convenience and welfare of the people.

3. That it is the opinion of this meeting that for a long time the administration of the government of this province, has been weak, arbitrary and corrupt, for the most part and by no means calculated to confer on the people of this province, the just advantages of the British Constitution.

4. That the Constitutional act passed in 1791, conferring on the people of this colony a form of government (which at the time was foreseen by eminent Statesmen in England, to be deficient) is found on experiment to be totally inadequate for the purposes of good government, inasmuch as the Legislative Council, ostensibly appointed by the King, but virtually appointed by the Executive Council, are and ever have been hostile to the Interests of the people, and is not entitled to their confidence.

5. That it is the opinion of this meeting that a remedy can be applied to the evils of which we complain, only by investing the people of this province with the complete management of their internal affairs, and a responsible system of government, protected by Elective Institutions.

Remarks by Jacob De Witt, Esq., member for Beauharnois.

6. That in the opinion of this meeting the following may be classed among some of the important items of bad government and policy in Canada, and which have had much influence in retarding its improvement and the development of its resources more particularly as they apply to the Townships. 1st. A system of favoritism practised by the Executive Council from the earliest times in granting the waste lands of the province by which the poor but honest and effective Settler has seldom been able to attain one or two hundred acres, which he would have improved while the friends and favorites of the Oligarchy have had thousands of acres, and which they have invariably done nothing to improve. 2. The existence and establishment of extravagant salaries from the highest to the lowest, not warranted by the finances or circumstances of the country. 3. The total absence of responsibility of public functionaries which has operated to produce heavy losses to the people in individual cases and a general negligence in the performance of official duties. 4. The constant and persevering opposition of the Legislative Council to the views of the people, as expressed through their representatives, by which the fair and necessary Legislation of the country has been obstructed and prevented, and particularly by which means the courts of Justice have been far removed from the people, creating heavy expenses and much inconvenience. 5. The apparent disposition of most of those holding the colonial office, and the governors sent here, to promote the views of the whole tribe of officials of the colony against the Interests of the people at large, as may be instanced in the persevering attempt during the greater part of the last 25 years to obtain the grant of a permanent civil list, contrary to the express practice and principle of the British Constitution. 6. The establishment of the British American L. Company, by which the government have chartered a large tract of Land belonging to the people, for the insignificant price of Is. 6 pence per acre, to a company of capitalists in England, by which the rights of the people are infringed and a foundation laid for the most abject subservience of all who may chance to settle on it, to the will and pleasure of said company.

7. That this meeting approve of the conduct of the majority of the House of Assembly of this province, in the views taken by them on the state of the province, and in their several addresses to the King and Imperial Parliament.

8. That this meeting approve of the conduct of Ephraim Knight, Esq. member

of the Provincial Parliament for this county at the last meeting of that body.

Remarks by Mr. Knight, M. P. P.

9. That in the opinion of this meeting, the Legislative Council themselves, and the Tories generally are guilty of the most implicit absurdity in undertaking to defend a principle of necessity for the continuance of said Council, because they say it represents the Interests of the minority against the Interests of the majority, thus obtaining and exercising an influence that public opinion will not grant them at the hustings, and the council converting themselves into partisans of a small minority instead of being an independent branch of the Legislature exercising their functions for the good of the whole community.

10. That this meeting view with a degree of indignation, the attempt made by Lord Aylmer the Governor, during the last session of Parliament, to cripple the independence of the representatives of the people, by offering to become the conservator of their contingent expenses contrary to any precedent or practice of one branch of the Legislature, in relation to another independent branch, and totally subversive of the very nature and essence of all liberal institutions of government: because if the Executive authority of state is permitted to judge of the means the representatives of the people shall pursue to arrive at their data for legislation, they may as well stay at home as meet in Assembly. The only remedy for misjudgment, extravagance or corruption in case it should exist, is to be applied by the people at the hustings.

11. That this meeting have good reason to feel confident that the population of French origin in Canada entertain the most friendly and liberal feelings towards the people of the Townships of different origin; of which supposition the liberal grants of money for the improvement of the Roads and the promotion of Education, when it was in their power to have withheld them, are conclusive evidence, and the attempts made by the Tory presses and Tories generally to excite prejudices among the people of the Townships against their fellow subjects of French origin, are unwarrantable, unjust, and merit general reprobation.

Remarks by Mr. Perrault, M. P. P.

12. That justice and good policy dictate the propriety of the people of the Townships using their endeavours to promote and cultivate a friendly intercourse with their fellow subjects of French origin.

13. That in the opinion of this meeting the people of this Province of French origin have never evinced and do not entertain any disposition to interfere with the religious opinions of their fellow subjects, for which opinion we have a sufficient guarantee in the just and disinterested feelings which their Representatives have on every occasion shown when called on to assert our rights to be put on equality with the other religious denominations in the Province.

14. Resolved that it is the opinion of this meeting that owing to the peculiar circumstances at present existing in this colony whereby it appears that the climax of abuses is at its height and a crisis must soon form, it is the duty of every man to come forward with his opinion against the *statu quo* system at present existing Reformers expect to succeed in obtaining their just rights by perseverance and a strict observance of order asking nothing but what is their right.

15. That it is the inalienable right of British subjects to petition for redress of grievances, but inasmuch as the administration at times are inimical to the great interest of the people, it requires union and a concentration of public opinion to carry reform; therefore in the opinion of this meeting, it is wise and judicious at the present crisis throughout the province, to form associations in conjunction with or as branches of those formed in Quebec and Montreal, for the purpose of speaking more emphatically to Great Britain, on the subject of our just rights.

Remarks by J. DeWitt, Esq.

16. Resolved that it is expedient for the County of Missiskoui at the present time to form a branch reform association, in connection with that one already formed in the City of Montreal.

Remarks by T. S. Brown Esq.

17. It is the opinion of this meeting, that the Missiskoui Post, and Canada Record, printed at Stanbridge, is a liberal and well conducted paper, and that we will use our best influence to support the same.

18. That the representatives of this county be respectfully requested to support the principles of the foregoing resolutions in their places in parliament, and that certified copies of the same, and proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to them by the officers of the day.

19. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the trustees of the union Chapel, in which the assembly has been held, for their readiness and politeness in giving the Building for the use of the Assembly.

20. That the thanks of the meeting be voted to the President for his impartial conduct in the chair, to the Secretary and the Committee of arrangement for the care with which they have performed their arduous duties.

21. That the thanks of this meeting are presented to the Hon. Gentleman who have done us the honor of attending it, residing beyond the limits of the County, most of whom have very ably addressed us on the occasion.

Remarks by Dr. O'Callaghan.

The following officers of the Association were appointed:

Dr. L. BROWN, President.

DR. S. FULLER, C. A. SEYMOUR, Vice do. ELKANAH PHELPS, Corresponding Sec. FREDERICK MOORE, } Comm. Man. CHAUNCY CLEMENT, } EBENEZER MARTIN, } G. W. STONE, Treasurer. H. J. THOMAS, Secretary.

The meeting was closed by singing the following ODE—TUNE 'Hail Columbia.'

The morning sun shines from the East,
And spreads his glories to the West,
All nations with his beams are blest,
Where'er the radiant light appears,
So science spreads her lucid ray;
O'er lands which long in darkness lay;
She visits Lower Canada,
And sets her sons among the stars.

Fair Freedom her attendant waits,
To bless the portals of her gates,
To crown her young and rising state
With Laurels of immortal day,
The Tyrant's yoke, the Tory chain,
Is proffered to her sons in vain,
All hughty Despots we disdain,—
And shout long live the Colony.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We would willingly have given Mr. Martin's letter an insertion, if we had published any statements concerning his case. Were we to publish his letter, we could not refuse to publish also any reply which might be sent us. We hope Mr. M. will agree with us, that the bare insertion of Mr. Wells's advertisement does not oblige us to open our columns for a discussion of the case.

Mr. MacF., of C. Manor, will confer a favor on us, by sending news of "our auld respectit mi. ther."

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

FREIGHTSBURG, JULY 28, 1835.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Stark, Notre-Dame street.

TO ADVERTISERS. From our rates of advertising, and from our unprecedented and daily increasing circulation, Advertisers in Montreal and elsewhere will find the Standard, superior to any other paper, as a means of circulating Advertisements in this section of the Eastern Townships.

It has been the constant practice of the Journals, in the pay of the majority of the House of Assembly, to represent the Constitutionalists as a "set of Tories;" the resolutions passed at Dunham on the 16th embody the same cry. This constant reiteration of "Tories and Toryism," is made with the sole intention of deceiving the people in England; and although the assertion, that the friends of good government, and the opponents of anarchy in Canada, are Tories, according to the acceptance of that name in England, is notoriously false, yet it is notwithstanding constantly repeated. The Constitutional Journals too have been denounced, (for the term is applied as a term of reproach,) as Tory. The Missiskoui Standard is a Constitutional Journal, but it claims no privilege on the ground of being—Tory. We are, to use the elegant phrase of the Editor of the *Vindicator*, an "imported Editor;" and, previous to our "importation," we were a Reformer. We supported, in Britain, the provisions of the Reform Bill, and we are willing that our principles concerning Reform in Canada, should be tested by the Missiskoui Standard. We uphold the practice of applying the pruning knife, where necessary, but we have a constitutional horror of the axe; we have been, and shall continue to be, the ready advocate of *Reform*, but the resolute opponent of *destruction*.

We have made these general remarks in order to assist in counteracting the effect on the people in England, of the misrepresentations of the English-hating majority of the Assembly, and in order that our readers may be assured, that we call for no favor from them on Tory grounds.

These resolutions, then, we take as the declaration of the small part of the inhabitants of this county, who have unwittingly allowed themselves to be imposed upon by the words "Reform" and "Elective Council," trumpeted by the Township-hating majority of the Assembly; and we proceed to review them with that calmness and decency of language, which ought to characterize a public journal, and with that sincere good feeling which neighbors ought to cherish for one another, although in some political points they should happen to differ. We shall take them too, in the meaning that, we believe, it was intended they should bear, rejecting the "implicit absurdities" which, on an exact verbal criticism, we would be warranted in doing from them.

With the first resolution we entirely concur. In the communication of the indefatigable S. D. will be found a part of Mr. Papineau's speech, omitted by the *Vindicator*; and it has done more good to the Constitutional cause, than any heretofore delivered in the Townships, and demands our

fullest attention. The worthy gentleman spoke to the first resolution, but as we believe that, in his anxiety to make his speech, he forgot the proper place for it, we shall pass it unnoticed until we reach the sixth. It gives us pleasure in the mean time to correct an error, into which our information of last week led us. Mr. Papineau was not the person who proposed the "four shillings," or "otherwise penny a week" subscriptions; we therefore gave him credit for a joke on the Township people, to which he is not entitled.

In the second resolve, we beg to correct a mistake or two. It may be an "inherent principle of the British Constitution" to "amend," &c., but it is not a principle of the British government, nor of any other government either "inherent" or contingent, to "alter existing institutions." The Dunham resolutions, therefore, give to government a power, which no British subject acknowledges it to possess, a power, in fact, which would be subversive of all "institutions,"—of which the exercise would be resisted by every one not a slave. The Dunham resolutions on this point advance a doctrine which the greatest Tory never thought of. The doctrine which would substitute the will of a few members of government, for acts of Parliament and legal precedents, is too ultra-Tory a doctrine for us, although it is doubtless in accordance with the acts of the honorable French Notaries of our Assembly.

With the third resolution we partly agree, and partly differ. "That for a long time the administration of the government of this province, has been weak," we acknowledge to be true, in one respect. It has allowed treasonable speeches to be delivered, and treasonable writings to be circulated, without bringing the authors to justice. In this respect the "administration" has been weak but we shall hope that, for the encouragement of the good subject, this weakness will be thrown off. That "for a long time, the administration &c. has been arbitrary and corrupt" is a mere assertion of the framer of the resolution, which facts prove to be untrue. If allusion be made to any circumstance, it probably is that of the payment of the civil servants of the colony; that payment was made by order not of the provincial Government, but of Great Britain, from funds belonging not to the province but to Great Britain herself, and we confess that, jealous as we are of the liberty of the subject, we do not see that that act was "arbitrary" or "corrupt," no more than the paying of other people's debts with one's own money can be said to be an "arbitrary" or "corrupt" act. How "the administration" &c. has for a long time been "for the most part" and at the same time "by NO MEANS calculated to confer" &c. we do not understand; if we understood the passage we might perhaps approve of it, instead of puzzling our brains however, we pass it.

With the fourth resolution we join issue. The whole of this resolution is made up of mere assertions, strung together for the purpose of deceiving the people into dissatisfaction with the present constitution. The Legislative council is appointed by the King, and is the only protection which the English population enjoy against legislative robbery and oppression. It is our protection because it is independent in its constitution. The council is composed of men of various nations, but the majority are French Canadians by birth: and the nature of their appointment renders them alike independent of the King and of the people. It was therefore foreseen by eminent statesmen in England that it would be adequate for the purpose of good government. It is very true that it is not the creature of the assembly, and hence arises the outcry against it. The real interests of the people are best secured, by the establishment of salutary checks, on every one of the legislative branches. This is well understood in the United States as well as in England, and the Legislative council has proved to be the most faithful guardian of the rights of the people when assailed by the all grasping hands of the French Lords and Notaries of the Assembly. There have been times, however, when the Legislative council has allowed bills to pass, which it ought to have rejected; we allude more particularly to that, which imposed on British emigrants, a fine of five shillings for coming to Canada, while the natives of foreign countries were permitted to come free.

The fifth resolution makes the framer of it "guilty of the most implicit absurdity." The people of the Townships are British in feeling, and insist on remaining members of the British Empire. Such a resolution might look well in the mouth of one who was not a British subject, and we warn

the people of the Townships to be on their guard against foreigners and others who would wish to entrap them into a condemnation of the glorious privileges of the British constitution. To put the desire of this resolution into practice, would be to separate Canada from the British crown. The British constitution has invested the King with certain prerogatives and the people with certain privileges. Were the prerogatives of the King to swallow up the privileges of the people, we should be the subjects of an absolute monarchy. Were the privileges of the people to assume the prerogatives of the crown, we should be the victims of a lawless democracy. *We shall continue the subject the ensuing week.*

The violence of Mr. Papineau and his tail is becoming disgusting even to the French Canadians. Great exertions were made to get up a meeting at Chateaugay, by means of travelling apostles of sedition, placards on the church doors, &c. but the failure was complete. Scarcely a copper was collected.

The L'Ami du peuple has commenced its fourth volume. This is an ably conducted loyal paper, published in French, and has an extensive circulation. It possesses great weight with the educated portion of the French Canadians. We extract a portion of the opening address. "The time is not far distant perhaps, when the very excesses of the anarchists, will force that portion of the people who are at present fascinated, to open their eyes to the truth." "Let people open our Journal, let them read with the most scrupulous attention, and then let them produce to us a single phrase, a single word which may prove that we are not the friends of our compatriots. Without doubt we have blamed, we have denounced to public aversion and to general execration those who, under the veil of a false patriotism, seek to agitate the country, and to compass the destruction of the happy state which it enjoys. We have sustained the government, when it deserved our support, and the British, when they had the right on their side. But we never have forgotten, nor shall we ever forget the love of our country. Our dearest wish has always been the good of Canada, and we believe that we have deserved better of the country, than those pretended patriots whose unruly zeal brings forth nothing but trouble."

Emigrants are now beginning to see the great advantages of the Eastern Townships. Mr. Croom, a very respectable gentleman from Scotland with his family, and Mr. Robertson and family, have just settled in Stanbridge. They are from Aberdeen, a city famous for its loyalty, since the days of Robert the Bruce. To old countrymen, the county of Mississauga must be as desirable a place of residence, as any part of the Townships; the seeds of Radicalism and French domination having rotted in the ground.

We request all Farmers to peruse the article on Harvest drinks, from that most excellent periodical the "Cultivator." We unite with the Cultivator, in its recommendation of the "drink," as being a favorite not only of farmers in Scotland, but also of Sailors when at hard work. If sailors give up rum for the "Scotch drink," it will require little persuasion to induce farmers to do the same.

The London Gazette of June 9th announces officially the appointment of the Earl of Gosford to be Governor in Chief of the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA.

From the London Times, May 30, 1835.

An official document in this day's Times will, we should think, afford satisfaction to all the better feelings of gentlemen on both sides of the House of Commons, however their party feelings may be affected by that which does honor to a political opponent, Lord Aberdeen's despatch to the Governor of the Canadas, bearing date the 11th of last February, and published in the Colonial papers, is calculated, as we think, to satisfy the people of this country, whatever reception it may have met with from the more discontented (or French portion) of the Canadians, that no effort towards the redress of real grievances, and for the conciliation of justly irritated feelings, would have been spared by the Government of Sir Robert Peel, so far as was consistent with the retention of Canada in its condition as a British colony. The kindness and good spirit in which this despatch was framed are conspicuous throughout the whole of it.

The late colonial Secretary is not blind to the difficulties which surround every part of the subsisting relations between Great Britain and the colony, but states them to Lord Aylmer without disguise. He nevertheless finds it altogether impos-

sible to make any full or intelligent statement of the case as it was left to him, by his predecessors, without involuntarily suggesting to every one who follows his enumeration of facts, the existence of grave causes of reproach against some parties, even those whose conduct has been touched upon by Lord Aberdeen in terms of the utmost tenderness and forbearance.

The despatch refers to the reports of two Parliamentary Committees, the first of which was appointed in the year 1828, and recommended a course of policy, calculated to improve the administration of the province. It is curious to trace through the historical sketch presented by Lord Aberdeen, the extraordinary and unexplained revolutions of feeling, or at least inconsistencies of language, which have been exhibited by the Canadians within the last four or five years, and for which it would, we think be in vain for a dispassionate and conscientious mind to discover any reasonable provocation in the acts of the British Government.

"The report of the committee of 1828 was," says Lord Aberdeen, "declared by the House of Assembly to be an imperishable monument of the justice and profound wisdom of the committee, and an index to the certain mode of removing all the evils of which the people of Canada complained." It would seem to follow therefore, that by pursuing the course of reform recommended by that report, all further complaints from the people of Canada would be got rid of.

However, it would appear that the satisfaction of French Canadians is nearly as short-lived as that of certain Irish Catholics, for so far from the House of Assembly remaining contented with the measure pointed out by the imperishable report of the committee of 1828, a contrary spirit has continued gradually to increase amongst the members of that body, until within the last year it has burst forth with a vehemence altogether unparalleled. It might be natural to presume that some cause existed for this fresh excitement in the non-prosecution of the Government at home of those reform measures, the suggestion of which had been hailed as an imperishable monument of wisdom; but it was not so, because another committee of the House of Commons, appointed in April 1834, to consider the famous 92 resolutions of the Canadian Assembly, reported in July of the same year, that the exertions of the British Government to carry into effect the suggestions of the committee of 1828 had been unremitting and guided in all cases by a desire to promote the interests of the province. The committee at the same time expressed their persuasion, that the practical measure for the future administration of the affairs of Lower Canada might best be left to the Executive Government, who were responsible for their adoption.

The Government to which such responsibility was assigned, and in which confidence was reposed by the committee, was the Whig Government, bereft, or as the Canadians and their organs here would say, dismembered of Lord Stanley and his retiring colleagues. But it does not appear, according to Lord Aberdeen, that up to the day on which he dated his despatch to Lord Aylmer, any measure had been undertaken by the Whig Government, in compliance with the Committee, of the House of Commons.

A sort of posthumous assurance indeed was on the 15th of November last, the day of the dissolution of the last Melbourne Government, conveyed by Mr. Spring Rice, its colonial Secretary, to Lord Aylmer, that he was then prepared to have transmitted "very full" instructions on the various important points involved in the dispute with Canada—when the change of Ministry came—and it is to be supposed shook them all out of the hand of the right honourable gentleman just as the sundry measures of multifarious domestic Reform, which the Whig Radicals have now postponed to a future session, were announced by Sir J. Hobhouse, by Mr. Rice, and by Lord Merveth, to have been actually "ready" for introduction to Parliament at the moment of that same untoward change of Ministry. One reason, among others, for suspecting that Mr. Spring Rice's instructions to Lord Aylmer could not have been quite so ripe for transmission as the right hon. gentleman flattered himself and the noble Lord into believing, is that we are too well persuaded of the right hon. gentleman's zeal for the general welfare of his country, and solicitude for the peace and well-being of Canada especially, to imagine that mere party jealousy or resentment could have influenced a person of Mr. Spring Rice's public spirit to withhold from his successor in office the benefit of instructions so ample and so important, which in his communications to Lord Aylmer he described as providing for all the various points on which it was essential for the government to be informed prior to the then approaching meeting of the Assembly. If it was essential for Lord Aylmer to have such instructions, what ground of public principle can Mr. S. Rice allege for having withheld them from the knowledge of Lord Aberdeen?

After stating the embarrassment in which, "without imputing blame to any one," he was thus placed, Lord Aberdeen goes on to state the extreme urgency of the occasion as his motive for immediately sending out a special commission to Canada, to settle every thing so far as the spirit there excited, and unfortunately prevalent among the French colonists, admitted a hope that the differences could be composed by any thing short of ruinous concessions.

It is to be here again observed and lamented, how the colonial affairs of England as well as her home administration have been obstructed in their active arrangements by the factious eagerness of the Whigs for office. Lord Amherst would have been at Quebec before now, and far advanced possibly in his arduous and most essential undertaking, had Sir. R. Peel remained Minister for another month. But what was that to the indulgence of a plac-hunting appetite? There will be, instead of Lord Amherst, a *jobbing* commission. The Canadian question will be settled, no doubt, to the satisfaction of Mr. Joseph Hume, and to the entire exclusion of "the baneful influence of Great Britain" from the territory of Lower Canada.

The Lower Canada Land Company.—We understand that the Agent of this Company has forwarded from Quebec this Spring to the Eastern Townships, to settle upon the Company's Lands, about a hundred Emigrants, mostly practical farmers, and several of them with large pecuniary means. We continue inconceivably inactive in the settlement of the country, and reform in that respect is essential. Strangers who visit Quebec after passing through the United States and the Upper Province speak of the prospects of the country as the most beautiful and rich of any they have seen; but they are surprised to be informed that it produces generally scarcely one tithe of what is practically produced in the vicinity of the towns by an improved system of culture, which if general would multiply by ten our present resources. *Quebec Gazette.*

George Simpson, Esq. the Governor of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, arrived on the 11th instant at Lachine, from the interior, accompanied by J. D. Cameron, Esq. one of the wintering partners of the concern. These gentlemen bring favourable reports of the state of the country—it is remarkably healthy, and the Indians are peaceable and well disposed.

When in the interior, Mr. Simpson received a letter from Captain Back, dated at Port Reliance, near Great Slave Lake, 7th December, 1834. The gallant officer and his whole party were at the time of writing, in the enjoyment of good health and spirit. As Captain Back has forwarded despatches to Government, communicating full particulars of his proceedings, and as he may be expected down early in the season on his way to England, Mr. Simpson feels a delicacy in anticipating his return. *Montreal Gazette.*

The three Runaways.—Lord Camelford, when once dining with Burdett and Tooke, lamented that his education had been greatly neglected, adding that "he regretted exceedingly that he had run away from the Charter House." On this Sir Francis observed with a deep sigh, that he also to lament that "he had run away from Westminster." Mr. Horne Tooke, however, consoled them both by observing, "that he, too, had run away from Egypt."

The Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada having issued a writ for an election in the new County of Huron, Captain Dunlop was the successful candidate. The following was the state of the poll at the close of the election, which commenced and ended on Monday the 23rd ultimo—Dunlop 59, Van Egmond 2, Rich 0, majority for Capt. Dunlop 57.

REMEMBER THE AFFLICTED.
ELEANOR NIXON, who left Manor, Hamilton County Leitrim, Ireland, about two years ago and who is supposed to be living in Quebec, is informed that her daughter MARY M. KILLROY, has arrived in this country, and is now residing near this place.—She is very anxious to hear from her Mother, and requests that the Editor of the Irish Advocate, and the Editors of Papers in Quebec, will assist her in finding her parent by giving this an insertion in their respective papers. A letter will find the undersigned at Bedford, L. C. MARY M. KILLROY. Bedford, L. C., July 28th, 1835.

LIST OF LETTERS.
LETTERS FOR S. ARMAND.
Seneca Page, 3 Daniel Cheney,
James Tevan, Asa Tisdale,
Thomas Cushing, John Booley,
Reuben Alfred, John Reans,
Jonas Abbot, James Lee,
John Johnson, Richard Chadsey,
John B. Toof, Thomas Cross,
Seth Stackwell, Lyman Wood,
Nathan Stevens,

LETTERS FOR SUTTON.

Nehemiah Morse,

DEATHS.

On Friday morning, after a long and painful illness which she bore with the most Christian patience, Charlotte, wife of Dr. O'Callaghan, Editor of the *Vindictive*.

On the same day, Edmund, the infant son of Dr. O'Callaghan.

NOTICE.
A general meeting of the Members of the County of Mississauga Agricultural Society, will be held at the office of Mr. Stephen Chandler, in Stanbridge, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. (By order of the President.)

A. KEMP, Secretary.

Freighsburg, July 26th, 1835.

DANIEL FORD.

June 23, 1835. 11—tf.

AN OLD PAIR BOOTS NEWLY FOOTED WITH THE BEST OF LEATHER.

WE have a few GOODS, perhaps as many as any of our neighbors, which we mean to sell *cheap*, and we guess they are *dark*—handsome and pretty, my *guide* *knows* so and she wears the *Breeches*, (as every good wife ought to do) and I believe every word she says. Some unmarried gentlemen may smile at these observations, but I can assure them that if ever they get married to the female they love, and continue to love, that the female will imperceptibly draw on the *Breeches*; aye, and on both legs too, or we will pay the *bills*.

We have concluded not to refuse *Cash*, & *Butter* will be received if it's only *greasy*.

MUNSON & CO.

Philippsburg, July 28th, 1835—Corner of two Streets No. 000—The entrance to our Store is ex-actly opposite the *sum pole* of A. Smith, Esq.

M. & CO.

FOR SALE, By the subscriber, from Eight to Ten Tons of PAPER RAGS,

of a good quality. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber. DAVID SEE.
Sorell, July 24th, 1835. 16—tf.

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity.

Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness, and on reasonable terms.

Cash paid for rags.

JAMES RUSSELL.

St. Albans, July 6, 1835. 13—tf.

FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now adding, in Machinery and repairs, to his present

WOOLLEN FACTORY, 1500

dollars. All the machinery of the Eastern improvement, made in a superior manner, and will be in readiness for business early in the season; tended by faithful help, and superintended by a first rate experienced workman. It is calculated to manufacture 30lbs. of raw wool every day, completing the same amount for the Tailor. He therefore requests those wishing to encourage such business in the County, to furnish him with

10,000

pounds to work on shares or by the yard, this year. If application is made soon, bargains can be made on very good terms for the customer as at any establishment of the kind in the County; perhaps better.

Grey Cloth will be made by the yard, for 30cts. Common colours, &c. for 35, for cash. Manufactured on shares, for 6 yards out of 18 yards. Flannels to be done in proportion to the other work.

Custom CARDING & CLOTH-DRESSING will be continued to any extent the public may require; all superintended by superior workmen, on fair terms.

Mr. H. M. Chandler of Freighsburg, is authorized to give receipts for Wool and the return of cloth in October. JOS. G. PRENTISS. Sheldon, June 30, 1835. 12—tf.

FOR SALE, PLOUGHES and Plough POINTS, "Stow's make." Also, Points to fit Stanbridge Ploughs. Inquire of H. M. CHANDLER. Freighsburg, 27th April, 1835. 3



BRIDGE OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract for building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without a warrant for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.

Office of the B. A. L. Co.

Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835. 16—tf.

NOTICE TO SQUATTERS ON THE LANDS OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to such persons as are in possession of LANDS the property of the COMPANY, that provided they come forward forthwith to make arrangements for purchase, they shall be allowed to acquire their Lots at a valuation to be formed without reference to the improvements which may have been made upon them, and liberal terms of credit shall be allowed for the payment of the purchase money. Parties interested, are requested not to neglect this notice.

G. MOFFAT, } Commissioners.
P. M. GILLI, }
Office of the British American
Land Company, Montreal, May, 1835. 10—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are prepared to purchase LANDS, either wild or improved, in the Counties of SHERBROOKE, SHEFFORD, and STANSTEAD.

Applications may be made either at their office in Montreal or Sherbrooke or to the undersigned Agents of the company.

S. YARWOOD, Esq., Quebec.
DANIEL THOMAS, Esq., Melbourne.
ICHABOD SMITH, Esq., Stanstead.
DAVID WOOD, Esq., Shefford.

Montreal, July 20, 1834. 10—tf.

DANIEL FORD.

June 23, 1835. 11—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are prepared to purchase LANDS, either wild or improved, in the Counties of SHERBROOKE, SHEFFORD, and STANSTEAD.

Applications may be made either at their office in

PROSPECTUS OF A WORK TO BE ENTITLED THE MILESIANS, OR AN INQUIRY INTO THE ORIGIN & HISTORY OF THE IRISH

BY ROBERT JEFFERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME of the greatest and most important discoveries had their rise from (apparently) trivial or accidental circumstances.

One of the most distinguished Members of the Highland Society of Kingston, in a company where the author of this "Inquiry" was present, asserted that "the Irish had their origin from the Highland, or (what he called) Celtic Scots, and that the Progenitors of both the one and the other, had come across the Strait of Dover, from the continent of Europe."

This simple occurrence determined the Author to institute this Inquiry.

He hopes to prove beyond possibility of successful contradiction—

I. That the Irish are Progenitors, and not Descendants.

II. That all who have rightful claim to the Gaelic and Irish as their native language, had one common origin.

III. That their First-Fathers did not come across the Strait of Dover, nor from the Continent of Europe.

IV. That although Geographical and Provincial circumstances cause the Highlanders to be now considered as part and parcel of the Scottish Nation, their natural connection is with Ireland. And as to Origin and Language, they have no more connection with the Low-land Scots

P O E T R Y.

L I N E S
On the death of a Missionary to Palestine.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

How beautiful it is for man to die
Upon the walls of Zion! to be called,
Like a watch-worn and weary sentinel,
To put his armour off, and rest—in heaven.

The sun was setting on Jerusalem,
The deep blue sky had not a cloud, and light
Was pouring on the dome of Omar's mosque,
Like molten silver. Every thing was fair;
Like a grieved spirit, lingering ere she gave
Her wing to air, for heaven. The crowds of men
Were in the busy streets, and nothing look'd
Like woe or suffering, save one small train
Bearing the dead to burial. It pass'd by
And left no train upon the busy throng.
The sun was just as beautiful: the shout
Of joyous revelry, and the low hum
Of stirring thousands rose as constantly;
Life looked as winning; and the earth and sky.
And every thing seemed strangely bent to make
A contrast to that comment upon life.

How wonderful it is that human pride
Can pass that touching moral as it does;
Pass it frequently, in all the force
Of beautiful and simple eloquence,
And learn no lesson!

They bore on the dead
With the slow step of sorrow, troubled not
By the rude multitude, save here and there
A look of vague inquiry, or a curse
Half-muttered by some haughty Turk, whose
sleve.

Had touched the tassel of the Christian's pall.
And Israel too, pass'd on—the trampled Jew!
Israel!—who made Jerusalem a throne
For the wide world—pass'd on as carelessly;
Giving no look of death to tell
The crowded dead was any thing to her.
Oh, that they would be gathered as a brood
Is gathered by a parent's quiet wings!

They laid him down with strangers; for his home
Was with the setting sun—and they who stood
And looked so steadfastly upon his grave,
Were not his kindred; but they found him there,
And loved him for his ministry of Christ.
He had died young, But there are silver beards
Whose race of duty is less nobly run.
His heart was with Jerusalem; and strong
As was a mother's love, and the deep chords
Religion always makes so beautiful,
He flung them from him in his eager race,
And sought the broken people of his God,
To preach to them of Jesus.

There was one,
Who was his friend and helper. One who went
And knelt beside him at his sepulchre
Where Jesus slept, to pray for Israel.
They had one spirit, and their hearts were knit,
With more than human love. God called him
home.

And he of whom I speak stood up alone,
And in his broken heartedness wrought on
Until his Master called him.

Oh is it not a noble thing to die
As dies the Christian with his armour on!

A G R I C U L T U R A L.

From the Gennessee Farmer.

BURYING BEES.—Mr. Tucker: It is two years this summer since I first commenced bee keeping. In the outset I had no knowledge whatever of their management, and it was a stipulation of the bargain with the person of whom I obtained them, that he should, at occasion required, impart to me such facts as his experience would justify, in regard to their culture. This agreement was satisfactorily performed; and, aided by the information thus received, my success, for a tyro's was such as to create an almost enthusiastic interest in this branch of rural industry.

In the autumn of 1833, I selected four hives, (double the number with which I commenced) for wintering. Three of these had so limited a supply of honey, that I was advised to bury them, an operation which, in my mind, was little preferable to throwing them away. But I concluded to "try the experiment," and on one of the last days of November, they were "deposited beneath the little mould," where my mind figured them as possessing the interminable repose of "their last resting place." My absence on "the return of Spring," that season when dying worms are woken again to life, and the faded wing of the insect receives new colorings, beautifully wrought from nature's dye, prevented me the pleasure of witnessing their exhumation, but the person who took them from their temporary sepulchre, (which was done about 20th of March), informed me that on their first introduction to the air and light, their animation was as perfect as that usually exhibited by bees in June. He said that he did not find half a gill of dead bees in all the hives. These hives gave swarms earlier and more frequently during the ensuing summer than the one that had remained above ground.

Last fall I concluded to continue "the experiment" with a single hive. The one selected was very light, probably not containing a sufficiency of honey to carry them half through the winter, had they been kept the usual way. In consequence of a rainy season through the last of November, they were not inhaled until December, probably as late as the 10th. They were occasionally fed in the fall, lest their supply should not be sufficient to insure a subterranean existence. My faith was as wavering when these last were buried, as on the previous winter, and as often as I looked at the spot where they were interred, I viewed it as the grave of my little insect friends.

They were taken up on the 28th of March, and much to my satisfaction, I found that the second experiment had terminated with the same happy results as the first. Not two dozen were lost, and new comb was actually formed while they were in their "dark abode."

My "modus operandi" is as follows:—A hole is dug considerably larger than the hive, or hives, in every respect. On the bottom of the hole two sticks of three or four inches in diameter are placed for each hive, and on these the floor board, which should be a sound one, is placed. Another board, (two inch plank is preferable), is put on the hive, and dry straw is as compactly as is convenient placed around it. This in rainy

weather, if the ground is clear from frost allows the rain to pass freely down, while the space between the blocks furnish a ready reservoir, from which it is absorbed by the earth, without offering any injurious effects to the bees. The earth is placed upon the hive in a conical form, to turn the water from the hives, the top of which are about four inches below the surface. With respect to the experiment of 1833-4, I cannot say whether the apertures of the hives were closed, but in that of 1834-5, they were not. This experiment succeeded, but whether it is the best way of proceeding I shall not advise.

I regret that I did not weigh my hives, in both instances, previous to burying, and on disinterring them, that the amount of food consumed might have been ascertained. But my experiments were both of them faithlessly tried, and unnecessary ceremonies were dispensed with. The quantity of honey consumed, however small, as none but very light hives were selected, and their weight in the spring was apparently nearly as great as in the fall. It is my intention in future experiments to mark items more particularly.

In selecting the spot for burying, a dry and cold, rather than a warm one should be chosen. An individual of my acquaintance buried on the south side of a dry hill, and an entire loss of all thus treated was the consequence. I attributed it, (though perhaps some other defect was the cause), in such situations being more exposed to frequent freezings and thawings, subjecting the insects to more frequent change of temperature, a circumstance injurious to all that comes within its influence. If the situation is such that the ground will freeze immediately after the trust is committed to it, and remain so until time to "remove the deposits," to me it would appear more favourable.

Yours, etc. WILLIAM BACON.
Richmond, (Ms.) April 23, 1835.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Every man of practical experience, at least, knows, that mid-summer laborers in the harvest and hay-fields, must swallow a goodly quantity of liquids in the course of the day, to supply the exhaustion occasioned by copious perspiration. Ardent spirits are now proscribed by common consent and common usage: they inflame the blood, increase thirst, rouse and foster the worst passions, and are too often the cause of fixed habits of intemperance.

To discover a good substitute is a desideratum. Pure water, in large quantities, is rather debilitating, and withhold often hurtful. Any considerable portion of molasses, either with water or small beer, is also too relaxing, without something additional to counteract this tendency. Our common practice for two seasons was to mix one part sound cider with three of water, and to add molasses, and sometimes ginger, to suit the palate. But last season, the cider being scarce, accident led to the adoption of a new harvest beverage, which we venture to say is surpassed by no other for the grateful and healthful influence upon the strength and spirits of the harvest laborer. A Scotchman, not liking our Yankee drinks, begged a little oat-meal, that he might just make a wee drop o' Scotch drink. He was indulged; and by degrees, our Yankees, Irish and English, for we happened to have all these about us, became so partial to the Scotch drink, that it was adopted as the field drink by general acclamation. It is cooling, strengthening and allays thirst.... it is truly *vituals and drink*. A respectable Scotch farmer, residing in Montgomery, assured us, that during eighteen months, while employed as a shepherd among the hills of Scotland, he took not a particle of other substance, than oat-meal and water, and almost entirely without any preparation... and that he never enjoyed eighteen months more perfect health in his life.

Here then, is an excellent substitute for ardent spirits, in the labors of the harvest, which may be accessible to all, and at a trifling expense—promotive of health, strength, and kind feelings. Oat meal is becoming an article of commerce; it is useful, in many ways, in the economy of a family, and may be readily kept by every farmer.

To make this *Scotch Drink*, denominated *Crowdy*, put a tea-cup full of oat meal into two gallons of water, and stir well before drinking.

Smallpox.—An opinion of no small importance if correct was stated by Dr. Gregory, before the London College of physicians on Monday, the 27th of April, in the course of an essay which he then read on the mutual relation between the vaccine and small pox virus. He considered the vaccine lymph to have lost much of its virtue from having passed through the systems of too many persons, thirty-five years having elapsed since matter was obtained direct from the cow, for the purpose of vaccination.

He was led to this conclusion by the prevalence of small pox at this time in England, and the number of established cases in which the disease had been taken by persons who had been vaccinated. He thought it indispensable, to ensure the proper effect to this preventive process, that fresh matter should be obtained from its original source.

A short time since as Mr. Waggoner at Glenburnie, and his family were seated round a table on the parlor floor, at half past seven in the evening, attentively listening to one of the daughters reading the Bible; their ears were stunned, as they describe it, with a deafening noise "as of an infinite number of fiercely driving char-

ioots;" the table suddenly lifted, the candle dashed out and a strong sulphurous stench diffused throughout the apartment. The house had been struck by lightning in two directions, entering down the chimney and forcing a stone across the room of about 12 lbs. weight; and again in the rear of it, through and along the inside of the wall, to a bedstead which it shivered to atoms. Although the family, as may be conjectured, were "stupified," none of them were hurt, and they appear to have improved the dispensation, to a grateful acknowledgement of "His goodness," who rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm.

N E W E S T A B L I S H M E N T.

TH E subscribers having taken the Brick Shop in Stanbridge, East Village, formerly occupied by E. J. Briggs, intend manufacturing and keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

C A B I N E T - W A R E,

such as Mahogany and common Bureaus, Breakfast, Dining and Tea Tables, Common French, and High post Bedsteads, Light Stands, Toilet and Work Tables, Dressing Bureaus, &c. &c.

A L S O

A G E N T R A L A S S O R T M E N T O F

C H A I R S,

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rocking Chairs—Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscribers intend selling as cheap as can be bought as can be bought in the country, and a little *Cheaper for Cash*.

N. B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry & Butternut Boards wanted in exchange for the above articles.

F. B. HUNGERFORD,
JAMES MURRAY.
Stanbridge, East Village, July 7th 1835. 13—tf

N E W S T O R E

Goods at Montreal Prices!

W. W. S M I T H ,

HAVING lately purchased from A. RHODES, Esq., all his stock in trade, to which he has subsequently made large additions, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now offering for sale at this place, an extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of black, brown, blue, olive, claret, mixed and drab Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Satin, Cassinet, Super Drab, mixed and black Lasing, black, blue, green, claret and red Circassian, Bombazines, blk. and col'd bombazettes; Eng. and French Merinoes; blk. gro. de Nap, changeable and levantine Silks, rich printed Muslins; 50 pieces Calico, among which are a great variety of new and beautiful patterns; Furniture calico; 10 pieces Palmyreens, very rich and very low; Milanese Gauze, a splendid article for Ladies' summer dresses; Jacquett, checked, plain and col'd cambric and muslin; plain and fig'd book and musl. do. bob. Lace and Footing, Linen Long Lawn; merino, Thibet, silk and cotton Shawls, a great variety; green barge, plain and fig'd gauze Veils, Grecian Lace do. silk, gauze, cape, Thibet, and emb. fancy silk Handk's; rich gauze sett and cap Ribbon, belt do. rich silk, silk and worsted, printed, quilling and Marseilles, Vestings, Ladies' silk and other Gloves, Gentlemen's do. Hosiery of every description, Sp. horn and shell Combs, silk and cotton Umbrellas, cotton silk flag and muslin H'd's, fig'd do., Nankinens, Diape, Ticking, Pelise Wadding, Straw and Dustable Bonnets. White and col'd flannels, brown sheeting and shirting, bleached do. at very low prices, oil cloths, grass do. sole and upper leather, calk skins, men's thick boots and shoes, &c. &c. An extensive assortment of

Hard Ware and Cutlery.

Russia and Eng. iron and steel, nails and glass,

scythes, sheet iron, shovels, hoes, paten, forks,

rakes, knives and forks, carvers, penknives, razors,

scissors, augers, flat irons, powder and shot. Also,

a splendid assortment of

Crockery, Glass, Brittanai & China Ware.

Light blue printed dining ware, in sets; black do. black printed tea, in sets, &c. Paints, oil, and putty, a good assortment.

West India Goods and Groceries.

Young hysen, twankw, hysen skin and black

black; spices of all kinds; raisins and figs, fine

salt, salmon, mackerel, table cod fish, lamp oil

and candles.

10 cwt. refined loaf Sugar—Jamp do., 10 cwt

muscovado. do.

200 bush. Liverpool Salt—coarse Western do.

50 bars. superfine Flour—fine do.

If Goods of the best manufacture, Low Prices

and assiduous attention to Customers, will

entitile him to a fair share of the public patronage,

he does not hesitate to believe that he shall obtain it.

PRODUCE of all descriptions, and at the

highest price, taken in payment.

Cash paid for Southern Market Lumber

Mississoula Bay, June 2, 1835.

F A R M S

F O R S A L E, in the Township of Dunham, a farm, containing one hundred and forty acres, being part of lot No. 12, in the 2d range. About 100 acres are under a good state of cultivation.

There are on this farm a frame-dwelling house, thirty feet by forty, one story and a half high, well finished; two large barns; sheds; and a good orchard: all in good condition.

ALSO, the west half of lot No. 4, in the 4th range, in the Township of Dunham, containing 100 acres; and about 12 acres of No. 4, in the 5th range: about 40 acres of said pieces being improved.

ALSO, in the Township of Suton, a farm containing 200 acres; being lot No. 5, in the 7th range; having about 40 acres of improved land, with a good log house, and frame barn thereon.

ALSO, forty-five acres of land, in the East parish of the Seigniory of St. Armand, being part of lot No. 16, in the 14th range, with a small frame-house well finished, and a barn thereon; and having about twenty five acres of improved land, situated within one mile of the village of Frelinghsburg.

All the above described lands are of an excellent quality, and will be sold at a cheap rate. One half of the purchase money will be required on signing the deed, the other half may remain in the purchasers hands for three or four years if desired. Indisputable titles will be given.

Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part of the above, can obtain further information, by applying to the subscriber, in the village of Frelinghsburg.

OREN J. KEMP.

St. Armand, 27th April, 1835. 3

CASH paid for real skins, by

L. & A. KEMP.

Frelinghsburg, April 30th, 1835. 4

P R O S P E C T U S.

M O N E Y I S P O W E R.

U NDER this title the Subscriber proposes to publish a book on BANKING, dedicated to the intelligent and reflecting portion of the community, which shall convey to the Canadian public, in a condensed form, every necessary information on this deservedly engrossing subject.—As the Author is, and has ever been, a steadfast friend of Banking Institutions, it will be with him a principal object, in as far as in him lies, to impart to his readers just idea of their importance to the prosperity of Commercial and Agricultural communities, that in considering controversial discussions the enquiring mind may become prepared to separate the wheat from the chaff,—the gold from the dross.

To this end it is his intention to notice some of the most popular works deprecatory of Banking, which by their ingenuity and plausibility have injuriously prejudiced the unreflecting against a Paper Currency. Among these we reckon prominent for mischief, Cobbett's "Paper against Gold," and Gouge on Banking.

Perhaps no section of the civilized world presents to the plastic powers of an abundant and sound Paper Currency a more expanded and unobstructing field for the display of their mighty energies, than these fertile appendages of the British Crown, ... where Ceres and Pomona are destined to perpetuate their genial reign, ... where the bowels equally with the surface of the earth, with embryo riches, and where the abundant waters present innumerable channels to the enterprise of commerce to convey their treasures inexpeditiously to every foreign clime.

Encouraging however as are indisputably the natural advantages of these regions to the industry of man, they can serve for nothing but as a recompence to his sagacity if he seeks not for the aid of his labour to render his labours effectively productive and practically beneficial.